



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives a word of caution to those who may be carried away by the excitement in the grain market. It says:

"There is nothing in the line of facts to justify the high prices for grain which many are anticipating. It is true that in the best of seasons Great Britain does not produce all the cereals she consumes. Part of the supply comes from France, a little from other European states when they have a surplus, no considerable quantity from the Black Sea, some from her own Eastern possessions, and the remainder from the United States. This year's floods on the Continent will cut off a large part of the French surplus, so that this source of supply will be less available. It is possible that France herself may need, before the year is out, an addition to her product for her own people. The English harvests are much later than ours, and the long continued wet weather and humid atmosphere have diminished the quantity and injured the quality of the yield. In other parts of Europe the weather has been a little less propitious than in former favorable seasons. In this country we have a surplus from each of the last three years, and an unprecedented harvest for the current season. Without draining our granaries, or diminishing a particle of the apparent supply awaiting home consumption, we can furnish from our Atlantic and Pacific ports enough to fill the threatened vacuum and leave much still unsold. It is an old trick of the foreign consumer, when he needs a little addition to his surplus, to raise a clamor about it, create an excitement and put up the price. He understands human nature, and knows what will be the sure effect of such a course. Especially is he secure of his aim when money is very abundant. People have capital piled up in bank, and do not know what to do with it. They are tempted by the promise of a speculation in grain. But the Englishman has still a surplus of grain on hand, and his own harvest, such as it is, now coming in for his use. He can afford to be patient. He laughs inwardly at the excitement as he sees the whole world, outside of his little island, preparing to stock his granaries. He cares not how high the price at which they purchase it. He knows that when he comes to buy the price will be what he chooses to make it, as he can take advantage of the overstock and select his time. The producers who hear of the expected demand, who witness the excitement, and who therefore hold on to their harvest in the hope of fabulous prices, will be more disappointed yet. The happy speculators are those who profit by the first upward turn, and stay out for the rest of the season. The wise farmers are those who sell instead of hoarding their grain, and, pocketing their sure reward, leave the more sanguine to fill the gap that is sure to sink many a fortune before it is fairly bridged."

The latest publication of the Government printing office is entitled: "Abstract of results of a study of the genera Geomys and Thomomys; with additions on the osteology of Geomys, and on the habits of Geomys tuza," the "results" here embodied relating to the gophers or ground rats of the pouched order, found in some of the Southern States. It passes its life in mysterious and unseen ways. It lives almost wholly underground in secret and tortuous burrows, and is always seeking to avoid detection and capture. When a hunter thinks he has a gopher fast, by plugging up both ends of his hole, the gopher only strikes out from his retreat at an angle and goes through the solid earth like an auger. In one particular the little beast reminds us very much of the politician. He has two big pouches or pockets, one on either cheek, and in these he stows away nuts, and bits of vegetables stolen from the lord of the soil, for his winter store. Like the modern politician, his habits are precarious, his "cheek" enormous, and he has all the conveniences for hiding away things beyond recovery. But this work may be a subtle satire on a class of persons not unknown at Washington; though in that case we should hardly think the Government would print it, for fear of hitting some of its own friends. There are points in it well suited for a campaign pamphlet of the Opposition, which might be called—"Rats in office and rats underground." Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A., author of the treatise, may find out that he has done more good than he intended in supplying from Nature a remarkable parallel to the sly official burrowers that infest public office.

The survivors of the Confederate Hampton Legion met in Columbia, S. C., on the 21st inst., it being their first reunion since the war. Gen. Wade Hampton presided, and Gen. T. M. Logan delivered the principal address. In his welcoming speech Gen. Hampton unfurled the old banner of the legion, and said it "would never be unfurled again in war," and as the flag of Eutaw and Cowpens had at the recent centennial been greeted by forty million Americans, and even by the English, who, one hundred years ago, had called Washington, Marion and Sumter rebels, so, perhaps, in the next centennial, those who value bravery and devotion to duty would deem this banner worthy of a place alongside the historic flag of Eutaw."

C. T. Buddecke, banker and merchant, of New Orleans, has purchased "Frescott," in Calver county, Va., once the noted residence of the famous Judge Philip Pendleton Barbour, President of the Convention of 1829 and 1830, and the Court of Appeals. "Frescott" originally contained over one thousand acres, but the homestead plot, just purchased, contains two hundred and ninety acres, and sold for the low price of \$14,000, about what the dwelling first cost.

District Attorney Fisher yesterday tendered his resignation, and it was at once forwarded to the President. He will continue to discharge the duties of the office until the qualification of ex-Governor Well, who has accepted the position, but who is absent from Washington.

The Sotho Historical Society has lately received an important contribution consisting of "Copies of Confederate Reports made by Heads of Departments," in response to a circular of General Breckenridge, Secretary of War, issued the early part of February, 1865, on the resources at their command for conducting the war. The contributor was R. G. H. Keane, late chief clerk in the Confederate War Department, who states that the documents were placed in his confidential care and brought home on his person after the surrender of General Johnston, together with letters, written at the same time, from Generals Lee and Johnston on the condition of their armies and their ability to prosecute the war.

It is both asserted and denied, very positively on each side of the question, that President Grant has requested the resignation of Secretary Delano, and that the Secretary is only permitted to remain in office because of the plea that it would be unjust to him to be compelled to retire whilst charges are pending against him implicating his personal integrity. The statement is that the request was made by the President more than a month ago, and that it was only recalled upon Mr. Delano's going to Long Branch and holding a personal interview with the President. In denial, it is said, that no such request was ever made, and that Mr. Delano has not been to Long Branch during the present season.

The North of England iron trade was still disturbed at the latest dates by the wages question, and furnaces continued to go out of blast. Production decreased 15,000 tons in June as compared with May, makers' stocks nevertheless increasing 10,000 tons. In South Wales advances of the 10th inst. say: "Some important reductions in quotations have been announced by leading makers, but they do not seem to have the desired effect. Very few orders are offered, and the worst apprehensions are entertained for the remainder of the year. It is not in one district only, but in every ironmaking centre complaints are heard of the great depression that exists."

Some excitement was caused in New Orleans on Saturday by the refusal of the Captain of the British steamship State of Alabama to surrender three of his seamen who had been charged with theft. The British Consul was appealed to by the police authorities, but the ship sailed for Liverpool before any action had been taken in the matter. Should the decision of the Courts be adverse to the Captain on the law points to be submitted to them, he will be arrested on his return to New Orleans if he goes back.

The proprietors of thirteen book and job printing offices in Washington, and four newspaper establishments have signed a paper stating that from and after the 2d of August they will not be governed by the rules and regulations of the Columbia Typographical Union, deeming them to be "onerous and detrimental to the private printing interests of the District." The Daily Chronicle several months ago severed its business connection with the Typographical Union.

The Hong Kong Press says: The Chinese Government has for some time past been making arrangements in Europe with a view to the defence of the coast and principal rivers of the Empire. Engineering works on an extensive scale, and supplied with formidable artillery, are about to be constructed at various strategic points, and the general system of defence has been confided to Major General Ripley, formerly of the United States army.

Senator Jones, of Nevada; A. T. Stewart, of New York, and J. D. Coughlin and George Brown, of California, have bought a piece of land at Delord and Annunciation streets, New Orleans, where they intend to build an artificial ice factory 150 feet long, 116 feet wide, and more than 50 feet high, to cost \$125,000. They have an ice factory in California, one in Chhattanooga, one nearly finished in Galveston, and are about to build one in Atlanta.

The Porte has declined the offer of the Romanians Government to construct a railway over the Danube at their own expense. Coupled with the disinclination of the Porte to allow the Turkish railways to be joined to the Austrian, this refusal is regarded as proof positive at St. Petersburg that the Turkish Government have strategic reasons for not bridging over the Danube.

A dispatch received at Chicago from the Black Hills says Professor Janney has discovered encouraging prospects along Spring and Rapid Creeks. He reports abundance of water on the flats, with the sand yielding from three to three and a-half cents to the pan. There are about eight hundred miners in the country, and they are coming in at the rate of twenty daily.

The Spanish are taking measures to do tardy justice to the memory of the famous author of Don Quixote. A new literary periodical is soon to be started at Madrid, called Cervantes, the profits of which will be devoted to the erection of a monument at Alcalá de Henares in honor of the man whose name the magazine bears.

The trial of John Doyle Lee, for participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre of twenty years ago, is still in progress at Beaver, Utah. Considerable amount of testimony was given yesterday, all going to prove the deliberate attack upon the emigrants by the Mormons and Lee's participation in the dreadful crime.

G. H. Cooper, Commandant of the Pensacola Navy Yard, telegraphs to the Secretary of the Navy that the yellow fever is raging at Fort Barrancas in a malignant form, and advising that strangers stay away from Pensacola. He reports sixty-five cases and seven deaths at Barrancas.

The New Bedford Standard says that "the Wamsutta Mills corporation, owing to the depression in trade caused by the extreme low price of goods, has decided to close all the mills for the month of August, or until business warrants starting again."

The investigation into the affairs of the Ashland (Pa.) Bank shows a deficit of \$14,000. It is thought the total amount the bank will lose by Cashier Mack's defalcation will be about \$40,000. It is understood the bank will not resume again, but will pay all its indebtedness.

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

A terrible explosion has occurred at the Pyrotechnic School, Toulon. A naval lieutenant was filling bottles with dynamite, gun cotton and phosphoric acid, and the story is that a drop of perspiration from his forehead, falling under certain conditions, on matter not explosive without contact with water, produced the catastrophe. An officer and two warrant officers were killed on the spot.

At the Seaview House, Rye Beach, N. H., on Sunday night, a large chandelier, containing twenty or more lighted naphtha lamps, fell from the ceiling, and the lamps breaking, the hall instantly took fire. By the prompt use of fire extinguishers, however, the flames were suppressed. A large number of guests were in the house at the time, and it was some hours before confidence was restored.

Information was received at the Treasury Department yesterday of the indictment by the Grand Jury of St. Louis of Avery, the Chief Clerk of the Department, who is accused of complicity with the Whiskey Ring. His resignation was demanded and immediately tendered, but up to this time he has not been arrested.

A man named Johnson, with his wife and five children in a wagon, drove into Coosawatee river, in Gordon county, Ga., Sunday, and getting into deep water, the wagon bed floated off. All the children were drowned. The man and wife escaped. The bodies of four of the children have been recovered.

H. S. Rich, the defaulting agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Columbus, Ohio, was yesterday discharged, no one appearing against him. The discharge was the result of a compromise, Rich having given such information as will lead to the recovery of the amount embezzled.

Daniel Fee, one of the leaders in the recent assault on the ex-priest Gerdeeman in Philadelphia, was yesterday held in \$2,000 bail to answer the charge of inciting a riot. Gerdeeman is announced to deliver a lecture to-morrow evening, his theme being "Ten Years in the Priesthood," and trouble is apprehended.

John Noble, a highly respectable farmer, 50 years of age, living near Millbury, Ottawa county, Canada, killed his wife last evening by beating her with a club and cutting her throat, for alleged infidelity. He surrendered to the authorities.

The old-established mercantile house of Geo. P. Mitchell & Sons, Halifax, N. S., is in a financial difficulty, owing to the misappropriation of their property by a Montreal merchant. The liabilities of the firm are stated at \$180,000, the loss in Montreal being \$105,000.

Judge Blodgett, of the U. S. District Court at Chicago, has rendered an important decision, in which the rights of foreign holders of railroad bonds are protected as against the claims of a lessee.

John H. Ship, a married man, aged about 25 years, has been arrested at Lebanon, Pa., for attempting to outrage Lizzie Annie Densinger, 9 years of age, near Avon, in that county. He confessed his guilt.

Rudolph Schreiber and Philip L. Winski have been arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., for passing counterfeit five cent nickels. Both were committed to answer. A quantity of the counterfeits are in circulation.

There has been no official decision as yet at Philadelphia of the recent swimming match between Coyle and Johnson. The principals and their friends have tried to arrange for another match, but were unsuccessful.

There are three "tramp" hotels in Reading, Penn., where lodging can be had for from 10 to 20 cents, and breakfast 15 cents. The ten-cent lodgers sleep on straw in sheds, without covering.

The cotton mill operatives at Oldham, England, having refused to accept the masters' terms on the wages question, thirty mills were closed at that place yesterday.

It is said the Carlists of Catalonia continue to give in their adherence to the Alfonsist Government. Eight hundred submissions have been recently received.

On Wednesday last there was sold in New York a million of bushels of wheat. This is the largest day's transaction in the history of the port.

The evangelical pastors of Washington city are taking steps for having revival meetings under the direction of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

The difficulties between the South Carolina railroad and its connections having been adjusted, freight and passenger traffic is now uninterrupted.

The Obituary is the title of the last London journal. It is published weekly, is illustrated, and appears to be devoted entirely to funeral subjects.

A movement is on foot in New Orleans to organize a command of infantry, with the intention of visiting the Centennial.

The introduction of machinery for separating slate from coal is depriving thousands of boys of work in the anthracite coal region.

The number of people stated to be out of employment and in a destitute condition, owing to the recent floods in France, is 50,000.

Last night a movement of the Radicals of Baltimore to organize a "Citizen's party," as they call it, was inaugurated.

The ship Stuart Robinson has been lost at sea on the voyage from Bombay for England, and 38 of her crew drowned.

Mr. George H. Peudleton has been elected a member of the Board of Managers of the Public Library of Cincinnati.

Several sums have been subscribed in Boston to assist the search for the missing balloonist Donaldson.

Four hundred barrels of dead oil have been poured into the Baltimore basin in the effort to deodorize its smells.

Willard Richardson, editor and founder of the Galveston News, died in that city yesterday morning.

The Nashville Union says there is prospect of the largest corn crop ever made in that State.

"Cream white" has been finally adopted as the color of the new postal card.

The first consignment of new sweet potatoes has just arrived at New Orleans.

A DOG FOUR WEEKS WITHOUT FOOD.—Adolph Roda, of Rochester, lost a black-and-tan dog four weeks ago, and until the 4th could discover no trace of his fate. On Sunday, however, an ice-house a few rods from Mr. Roda's house was opened, and out walked, or rather rolled, what was left of Mr. Roda's dog. Almost four weeks to a day the dog had been imprisoned in his icy dungeon, and when released he was unable to stand upon his legs. He was fed in small quantities, and by degrees seems to be regaining strength. The little fellow has demonstrated the fact that a dog can live four weeks without food. How far the ice went toward prolonging life is a part of the problem that cannot be solved. How the dog got into the ice-house is another mystery, but it is believed that he was forced into an aperture at the top by some mischievous person.

Letter from Staunton.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] STAUNTON, July 26.—Having often heard, at home, the superior efficiency of the public schools of this place and Lynchburg spoken of, I have availed myself of the opportunity afforded by a short sojourn in both cities, to examine, as far as I could in vacation, the system pursued, its cost, &c., and I think the result of my enquiries and observations may not be uninteresting to your readers. To begin with Lynchburg, the population of which is little less than that of Alexandria, while its wealth is, undoubtedly, far greater. I will first mention that the city tax on real estate there has been the same as ours, though it has been recently reduced to \$1.75 on the \$100. The City Council gives for the support of public schools \$12,300, or \$5,100 more than ours. Twenty-six teachers are employed, at salaries amounting to the aggregate to \$13,218; the highest being \$1,100, the lowest \$200. (Ours amount to \$7,300; highest \$700, lowest \$350.) They have on their rolls 1,498 children, our number being about \$80, if my memory serves me. They have a high school and are teaching Latin, &c., and have a number of children residing elsewhere, in attendance, who pay tuition fees. I had heard that there were no private schools, at all, in the city; but on enquiry, I found that there are a number, and that some influential persons, dissatisfied with the public high school, last year started a private one, which, I believe, is successful. In the lower schools the sexes are kept apart; the high school is mixed. The Superintendent, Mr. A. F. Biggers, is a very courteous gentleman, and gives his entire time to the duties of his office, except an hour or two a day spent in his school. He receives a salary of \$1,550 a year. Though not a teacher by profession, he has qualified himself for the duties of his office with great assiduity, and is very popular. Lynchburg has three school buildings, recently erected, and costing about \$15,000 each. The one I inspected, and which the Superintendent said he considered the best, contains, besides the Superintendent's office four school rooms, seating two hundred children. Three are furnished pretty much like those occupied by Lee School; but the fourth, used by the smallest girls, has furniture of which the city ought to be ashamed; it is worse than any of ours, and that is saying a good deal. The Superintendent's office cannot be compared with ours in its appointments, but it has one thing which ours does not possess, a safe for the preservation of vouchers. Ours are kept in cases with the most ordinary locks, and could be easily abstracted did any one wish to carry them off. Altogether, though Lynchburg, has good school houses, she has none to compare with the Peabody, and, after seeing hers which cost as much as that and yet accommodate only half as many children and have no assembly room and no stores to rent, I realize more than ever, how good a bargain Alexandria made when she purchased Mr. Bradley's house.

The population of Staunton is less than half ours, yet she educates 550 children, as many as we. She employs sixteen teachers, but expects to need twenty-four. The salaries paid amount to \$11,350, ranging from \$1,000 to \$250. Most of the ladies employed have had their salaries reduced, for next year, to \$400 (they have been getting \$450) because of the refusal of the City Council to appropriate more than \$9,000 for the schools, the City Board having asked for \$11,193. The janitors are mostly colored and must be paid much less liberally than ours, since only \$230 is given them, while ours receive \$700. The Superintendent, Mr. J. J. Ladd, who is a gentleman of great experience in his work, and was obtained from New England for the purpose, gets \$2,000 a year, and visits every school daily. He is very highly spoken of by everybody, and especially by the teachers. Staunton has a very fine school house for white children, the former academy building, which is held on very easy terms. The trustees were obliged to fit five boys for college annually, without charge; the city, by having a high school, fulfills the conditions of the trust, and gets the house rent free. It has good grounds, and will accommodate three hundred pupils. The rooms are, if anything, superior to ours, and are finely ventilated and supplied with very fine desks, maps, globes, &c. There is another fine looking building used, formerly the Wesleyan Female Institute. It is now rented, but is offered to the city at fifteen thousand dollars. I think it would be dear, at that price, for the rooms are badly ventilated and are much too small for economical teaching, most of them holding but thirty-two seats, though the children are somewhat crowded. The colored schools occupy an old brick building, which looks something like a jail outside, but is good inside as ours, and has furniture just like the best in the white schools. Neither here nor in Lynchburg are colored teachers employed, it having been found impossible to get colored people of sufficient education. The white teachers, however, are natives of Virginia and persons of fine qualifications and high social standing. The operation of the school system seems to give more satisfaction here than in Lynchburg, though it costs thirty-three per cent more than ours in proportion to the number of pupils enrolled, and there are no private schools except the four great female seminaries, save two or three little establishments of one or ten small children each, kept in private homes. It is said, however, that the seminaries, though of collegiate grade have preparatory departments to which small girls are admitted, and that many, while sending their boys to public schools, enter their girls there, the public schools being all mixed.

The Utah Horror.

BEAVER, UTAH, July 26.—At the trial to day Ann Elizabeth Hoag testified: Was at the meeting called before Lee and the Indians started for the massacre; it was stated at the meeting that the emigrants were to be destroyed; an express was sent to Brigham Young, and Lee, at the head of the soldiers and Indians started; they would not; he then put up a handkerchief; a man came out; the emigrants were promised peace if they gave up their arms; they agreed, and marched out along with the soldiers, who shot them down at a signal, and the Indians killed the women; he said one man had a baby in his arms; after the first fire Lee said, "Give up that child;" the man replied, "If I die this child dies with me;" I know you, John D. Lee, despite your name; Lee said he had to shoot the man and child; while Lee was reporting President Young arrived, and saw the children in a wagon in front of the meeting-house; one boy eight years old pointed to Indian Joe and said, "That man killed my papa; he has got my papa's pants on;" Lee said, "Don't talk to the children;" he wanted them to forget about the massacre.

Thomas P. Willis swore—Saw the goods of the murdered emigrants at Cedar; fifteen or twenty wagons and 400 or 500 head of stock. Heard Haight before the attack ask my father the best way to attack the train. After the massacre saw the property of the emigrants and the wagons in front of the tithing house in Cedar City. The Indians washed the bloody clothing in a ditch in Cedar City; saw the children; Hykbee had a boy seven or eight years old; my brother had one; Burdick had one, saw them in 1859 at the Indian reservation, in care of Dr. Forey. The Mormons had a military organization; men had been drilled every Saturday. The property of the emigrants at the tithing house had been sold at auction.

There were one hundred and forty-eight deaths in Baltimore last week.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The success of the Arctic Expedition so much depends upon the weather in the high latitudes, that any information on this point is of more than ordinary interest. A report received by the steamer Diana, which arrived at Granton three days ago from Iceland, states that the weather in the latitude of that island has been unusually boisterous and severe for the season. The whole of last winter was remarkably mild, there being seldom more than a few degrees of frost at any one time. The spring also opened with more warmth than is generally felt in Iceland but during the earlier part of the present month a sudden change took place, gale having succeeded gale, and snow falling to a considerable depth. The drift was also dangerous, and in it one man at least lost his life.

A Norwegian vessel was lost at Faroe. These characteristics of the weather are, however, not considered unfavorable to the progress of the Arctic expedition, it being conjectured that the mild winter and spring, should it have extended northward, would check the melting of the ice, and the recent gales, although accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, would be the means of breaking up any ice barriers which remained. In the meantime the price of horse-flesh, or rather of pony flesh, is reported to be rising in Iceland as elsewhere. The breeders finding that there is a brisk demand for these hardy and useful little animals, are holding out for higher prices, and those who require Icelandic ponies will not be able to obtain them on the same reasonable terms as heretofore. —Full Mall Gazette

THE USE OF WATER.—It is said that while water is scarce in Australia the natives are not incommoded by the deficiency, because they use very little of it. An Australian explorer, Mr. John Forrest, related some of his experiences and observations at a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London. The natives of the interior, he said, "are entirely without clothing, and sleep with a fire on each side of them, without any but, unless in very wet weather, when they make a very poor shelter with wood and thatched with grass. A native does not wash or cook with water; all he uses it for is to drink; therefore a small rock cavity, with say from twenty to one hundred gallons, will suffice a long while for a number of them, and they cover it up to keep it from evaporating. They sometimes go a long way away from water, and get it from the roots of a species of eucalyptus, called wallie scrub. They choose the roots, break them in lengths of about a foot, and stand them on end, when all the moisture drains out into a wooden dish. The traveler meets with great heaps of these roots, and it is a bad sign when in search of water." It is stated that the native Australians, instead of washing, rub themselves all over with fine sand, (a process similar to that performed by the Arabs in the desert when water is unobtainable,) and consider this equivalent to the ablution so common in most other countries. People in this country would scarcely be content to clean themselves in that manner. At the same time, although we have mighty lakes and great rivers, it has been found necessary at intervals to be cautious and economical in the use of water.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM'S CASE.—The approaching meeting of the Board of Inquiry recently appointed by Bishop Smith, the President of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, for the purpose of investigating the charges preferred against Bishop Whittingham, of the Diocese of Maryland, is just now exciting a great deal of interest. "The Board will assemble on Thursday next. One of the first things to be done by the Board after organizing and appointing a President and Secretary will be the selection of a Church Advocate, who will, throughout the investigation, represent the Church, and be the party on the one hand, while the accused is the party on the other. In connection with this position the name of Col. Charles Marshall, the well-known lawyer of this city, is mentioned, and it is thought that he will receive the appointment. Bishop Whittingham will also be represented by counsel. Much speculation is indulged in as to what will be the result. One gentleman, who claims to have a knowledge of the personnel of the Board, thinks that at least eleven of the sixteen members composing it will vote to sustain the charges against Bishop Whittingham and in favor of his trial by a court of seven Bishops. —Baltimore American.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE and his WIFE.—As the Marquis of Lorne moved to the firing point the princess became immediately interested, and watched the target attentively through her glass. The marquis took up his position and fired. Scarcely had the smoke issued from his rifle when the white marking disk hid the bull's eye from view. He was rewarded for his success by the sweetest of smiles from the Princess. In firing the Marquis or Lorne holds the butt of his rifle to the left shoulder and fires left handed. During the match he displayed great coolness and nerve.

DIED.

At the residence of John T. Price, in Washington, D. C., the infant son of the late Jas. B. Price, of this city, at the age of 18 months, and a relative of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Mary Price, Cameron street, between Fairfax and Royal sts., at 10 a. m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

In Baltimore, on the 26th of July, 1875, Mrs. MARGARET PRICE, in her 81st year, relict of the late David Price, formerly of Alexandria, Va. The funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Muller, No. 20 North Stricker street, Baltimore, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at five o'clock.

At Oakhill, the residence of her husband, Geo. E. Goodloe, July 14th, Mrs. MARY E. GOODLOE, in the 47th year of her age.

At Oakley, Cochin county, Va., on Saturday, 17th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. MARY S. wife of John V. Row, and daughter of the late John Hart, of Fredericksburg, in the 58th year of her age.

At her residence, in Fredericksburg, Monday night, the 19th, at 9 o'clock, of erysipelas, Mrs. MARY ANN MADDEX, in the 69th year of her age.

TAX PAYERS should reflect that they can save FOUR PER CENT by paying their tax bills before the expiration of Saturday next, the 31st instant. —Jy 27-td

FISH! Received this day per steamer, No. 2 Mackrel, No. 3 Codfish, Hake, Smoked Halibut and Bored Herring.

In store and for sale by S. J. REED & CO., 22 Union street.

OLD IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—We make a specialty of these goods in seeing that they are pure and genuine. We can, therefore, recommend them to those who want a pure medicinal liquor. One trial will convince you. —Jy 27

CANADA and SCOTCH OAT MEAL, Graham Flour, Rye Meal, Hill's Breakfast Wheat, Hecker's Farina, Corn Starch, Malzena, &c., for sale by GEO. MCBURNEY & SON, 166 and 170 King street.

GUAVA JELLY, Potted Ham and Albert Biscuits, fresh, for sale by G. WM. RAMSAY, Corner King and St. Asaph streets

DAVIS' EXTRA SUGAR-CURED SMOKED BEEF just received by G. WM. RAMSAY, Corner King and St. Asaph streets

YORKSHIRE RELISH, the best and cheapest sauce in the world, for sale by WM. F. BROOKES, 147 King st.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, July 24.—Wheat is without material change in prices, though receipts have fallen off; sales of choice wheat at 115, and red at 130 for fair, and 137 and 138 for good samples. Corn is quiet and unchanged; offerings of 763 bushels, with sales of mixed at 89 and 90, and yellow at 89. Oats are very dull and declining; sales at 50, with offerings of 22 bushels. Other articles unchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—The anthracite coal trade is fairly active and the demand for all the several sizes of prepared coal good. For lump, steamer and broken coal the demand is not likely to equal the supply until the various classes of iron works are more generally in operation. It is given out that several of these works in the Schuylkill region will resume early in the coming month of August. The prices of coal, as we have already stated, will advance monthly on the previous month's prices to the end of the season. The production for the week ending 17th instant was 53,164 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 35,545 tons. The total production of coal this year to this date is now about three and one-quarter millions of tons less than at corresponding time last year, an amount that can easily be overcome if the end of the season is not protracted. The production as it can be delivered, the output of this city generally acknowledge full orders for coal. At Port Richmond for the week ending the 24th instant there were receipts of 75,000 tons of coal, shipments of 75,000 tons, leaving 50,000 tons on hand. —Phila. Ledger.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, JULY 27.
Sun rose 4 59 | Moon rises 11 00
Sun sets 6 13 | High water 0 04

ARRIVED.
Steamer Jane Moseley, Norfolk, by F. A. Reed.
She reports the three masted schooner heretofore reported ashore at Mathias Point as still hard aground.
Schr J. H. Meekins, Havre-de-Grace, to T. J. Meekins & Co.
Schr Ratus, James river, to Smoot & Perry.
Schr John Samuel, Philadelphia, to A. S. Penner.

SAILED.
Steamship E. C. Knight, New York, by Hoot & Johnson.
Steamship New York, Philadelphia, by F. A. Reed.
Steamer Pilot Boy, Curriam, by F. A. Reed.
Steamer Jane Moseley, Norfolk, by F. A. Reed.
Schr Anna Lyons, Portland, by Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co.
Schr John B. Carrington, sailed from New York for this port 24th.

MEMORANDA.
Schr H. L. James, for this port, sailed from Havre-de-Grace 24th.
Schr J. & H. Crowley, for Portsmouth, at Vineyard Haven 23d.
Schr Winnebago, sailed, at Norfolk 24th.
Schr David Torrey, here for Hallowell, sailed from Vineyard Haven 24th.
Schr John B. Carrington sailed from New York for this port 24th.
Schr J. E. Sanford, for this port, cleared at New York 24th.
Schr J. W. Wellington, hence, at Boston 24th.
Schr Earl P. Mason and White Fox, hence, at Provincetown 24th.

CANAL COMMERCE.
Arrived.—Boats J. R. Cr. 2nd and C. W. Braggle, to Constantinople, by C. W. Braggle, to Bladen Avon Coal Co.; Lucinda, Ohio, and Saml Rhinehardt, to George's Creek Coal and Iron Co.; Molly Kate, to W. A. Smith; Ed Mulvey and Chas. Kutzler, to Hancock and Baltimore Coal Co.; J. G. Fordman and T. H. Irwin, to Maryland Coal Co.; J. Stewart, Ed. Bayer, T. H. Fable and R. S. Grant, to American Coal Co.
Departed.—Boats R. Fannon, C. Segerson, Dr. G. E. Porter, Boats R. Fannon, R. T. Semmes, P. L. Lomon, Lucinda, Dove, J. M. Reley, J. H. Parrott, Jr., Reckabach and D. Stewart.

TAX PAYERS should reflect that they can save FOUR PER CENT by paying their tax bills before the expiration of Saturday next, the 31st instant. —Jy 27-td

WASHINGTON & NORFOLK STEAM-BOAT LINE.
TO NORFOLK, NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

On and after Monday, July 13, 1875, the new and elegant steamer LADY OF THE LAKE and JANE MOSELEY will make four regular trips between Washington and Norfolk each week, touching at the principal river landings as follows: The LADY OF THE LAKE will leave Washington on every Monday and Thursday, at 3 o'clock p. m., Alexandria at 3:30 p. m., and Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 p. m. Alexandria at 4:30 p. m., and Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 p. m. Alexandria at 5:30 p. m., and Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday, at 5:30 p. m. Alexandria at 6:30 p. m., and Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday, at 6:30 p. m. Tickets good on all other lines of steamers.

EXCURSION RATES.
Round trip tickets at reduced rates to Point Lookout, Fortress Monroe and Vue de l'Eau. To Point Lookout and return, \$2.50; to Fortress Monroe and Vue de l'Eau and return, \$5. A further reduction to families of fifty cents on each rate. Meals and state rooms extra. For tickets, state rooms or information apply at the office of the Inland and Seaboard Coasting Co., Room No. 2, National Metropolitan Bank, Fifteenth street, opposite the Treasury Department,